## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Downfall of the Napoleonic Rule and the Reconstruction of Europe-The Treaty of Fontaineblean and the Two Treaties of Paris-The Congress and the Treaty of Vienna.

The latest intelligence which reaches us from the theatre of war in Austria and Italy, leaves httle donot as to the ultimate result of a conflict which not only involves the vital interests of three monarchies, but also exercises the fears, and demands the solicitude, of all the powers of Europe. One fact, however, must impress itself uson every reflecting mind. Whatever may be the sequel of the passing struggle, parlor and closet politicians, if not the crowned heads themselves of the Old World, will have to alter the combinations of blue, green, red, and yellow-headed pins which, for the last fifty years, they have been shifting from this to that point in wild attempts to trace out the possible vicissitudes of the map of Europe.

Changes Impending Over Europe.

Since the ratification of the solemn compacts wh, chisettled the present limits of its various dom, uions, the insolent uprisings of some peo pie, he ve and there, may have, however vainly, attempte d to pluck down the milestones of arbitrary rule and construct a new geography for themselves. Indeed, some of the crowned heads themselves. of Europe, tr. spassing the bounds intended to

even to the help of a "cutpurse of the ave bounded, within a few years, to the aword the landmarks which in even to help of 'a A mong themselves for the they had agreed an therity. For our imme-jurisdiction of their as it reserved to witness diate days, however, we the speciscle of two of the speciscle of two of the speciscle of despotism question, dark, torbidof engines of despotism qualitation As between Adding, and stationary as one of the stationary a La gloomy vionies ot Egypt, and Prussin, a renown. of enlightenence, litters, and arts, and a centre ment and industry, our sympathies astray. The main question, however, is a wight preference, but it is one of equity. We have wished, therefore, in this momentous q-tion, to find Prussia mailed in a more equitab. right than that which she has referred to the arbitrament of her seemingly resistless arms. We are free, therefore, in this inquiry, to protest that, so far as our views extend and the truth is concerned, we have no particular leaning to this or that prevailing cause. Hence, in no churlish spirit, we claim the privilege of that impartiality which once ruled the fight between bull and bear. With other views, and the more fairly, indeed, to judge of the merits of this quarrel, it is thought proper to look back some fifty years for the rights of the parties in immediate conflict. In contemplation of the radical changes impending over Europe, the mind naturally turns back to the more im-portant stipulations which her masters devised to safeguard their possessions and maintain the equilibrium of their power. To assume the performance of such a task within the compass of these columns, requires, as any one familiar with the numerous treaties of the day will admit, much of the condensation, and to that much without one sacrifice of historical truth, or one suppression of material fact, we resort to the prosecution of our object. The treaty of Toplitz, of the 3d of October, 1813, running into a variety of minor considerations may be said to have consummated the great alliance against France, and finally resulted in the treaties of 1814, extended and ratified by the

acts of the Congress of Vienna of the 9th of June. 1815. The Defeat of Napoleon.

A period of six months had scarcely elapsed the ratification of this treaty, when the territory of France was tapped at all points by the combined forces of the rest of Europe. With inadequate means and varying success the great Captain of the age, contending foot by foot, met the assailants until his wasted forces were driven under the walls of Paris, where, on the 30th of March, 1814, a battle of unsurpassed bloodiness closed with the surrender of the capital.

The Treaty of Fontainebleau.

Betrayed by some of the puppets that he had set up in royal state, abandoned by the very men on whose adulations he had placed so blind a reliance-in the great eclipse of his fortunes, and after the conservative Senate had decreed the lapse of his authority, and the legislative body sanctioned the decree-he determined at last to seek peace through a renunciation, for himself and his heirs, of the thrones of France and Italy. This proffer brought about the treaty of Fontainebleau, of the 11th of April, 1813, concluded by Metternich, Nesselrode, and Hardenberg in the names of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and by Ney, McDonald, and Cau-laincourt in Napoleon's behalf.

This State paper involved a decree of ioriciture rather than a convention of peace. The proposition on which it was based had come forward from the Great Defeated himself, and, consider ing all the circumstances, the scipulations were not illiberal in their kind. True, that by the first article—kinc illæ lacurymæ of the nephew the fanatical worshipper of his memory—Napo leon renounced for himself, his successors and descendants, as well as for each and every member of "his dynasty," every right of sov-ereignty and dominion, whether over the French empire, the kingdom of Italy, or any territory

whatsoever. This convention, and this alone, brought about by the decree of both Senate and Legislative body, and the consent and applications of the Emperor, constitutes the particular treaty for which the Louis Napoleon can afford to express a detestation which Ends but a frail support in the authority of facts. The foster-child of the beneficence of Louis XVI—we are writing not as republicans opposed to Kaiser or King, but as summoners of past events-from whose bounty he derived the means of developing and arming his immense genius, a favorite son of the republic, such as it was, to which, not out of fidelity or love, but out of a far-reaching ambition, he sacrificed the debt of gratitude secred up against him in the registers of the old monarchy-an absolute Distater under the mask of a popular Consul, which he wore just long enough to achieve his ultimate designs— Napoleon, by a succession of acts which severed him from the cause in defense of which he had started in life, had reached, through the mockery of an ex post facto popular approval, the posi-tion of a self-constituted and self-seeking arbiter of the destinies of the whole world, without conscience and without restraint. He had played for universal empire, and he lost the game. When the hour of settlement came, in signing away his lease of power he merely resigned rights and pessessions which had been usurped, and which the legislative bodies decreed to be forfeited and to have lapsed.

We question, however, whether conditions less stringent could have been imposed on one who had but little claim in the forbearance of the victors. The second article of the treaty secured to the Emperor and the Empress the enjoyment of their title during life. The mother, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces were authorized to retain, wherever they might be, the title of princes of his family. The island of Elba, erected into a distinct principality, was allotted to him for life, in full ownership and sovereignty. On the books of the Treasury of France his name was credited for an annual revenue of \$2 000,000 francs. The contracting parties bound themselves to enforce respect for the flag and territory of his island home. Out of the possessions which he surrendered there were reserves of lands and domains, yielding a net annual revenue of two other millions, assigned to the princes and princesses of his family. These were secured in all the property, real and personal, which they held at the time of for feiture. The payment of the debts of his household was provided for by moneys from the public chest. A large allowance of funds was even made for distribution among those of his former retainers whom he might recom-mend for reward. Lastly, and among points of less importance, we find the assignment of a sloop-of-war to take him to his last dominion, with its appropriation to his use, control, and

The Treaty of Paris of 1814.

Two months after came the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, between Louis XVIII and amount of vigilance and ability which might

his allies. Peace was declared among the contracting powers. France was hammed within the limits which she had held on the lat of January, 1792. Her boundaries were rectined. with the concession, however, of certain districts, so nicely adjusted that it enlarged her dominions to the extent of some 170,000 square yaros, and her population to the amount of 450,000 inhabitants! The pen which drafted the treaty blotted out the monarchies that, in less than ten years, had grown ap under the creative hands of the Conqueror, and docked of 15,360,000 souls from the jurisdiction of France - another not unfruitful source of detestation and tears. In the sequel of stipulations, Holland, with some increase of territory, was committed to the sovereignty of the House of Orange. This grant was accompanied by a condition that neither the title nor the sove-reignty should in any case attach to any prince reignty should in any case attach to any prince wearing, or called to wear, a toreign crown. By a provision, in which neither Louis XVIII nor France could now have any very material interest, it was stipulated in vague and undefined language that the States of Germany "are independent and united by a Federal bond." The independence of Switzerland was proclaimed, with the understanding that she should continue to manage her concerns under her own peculiar system of government. Italy, outside of the limits of territories claimed by Austria, and reverting to her authority, was

composed of sovereign States. Restitution-A General Amnesty. The ground being thus forelaid for a more extended and explicit compact, the contracting parties proceeded to stipulate for a series o restitutions, from one strong-handed pillager to another, the like of which had not been witnessed since the treaty of Ryswick. France, England, Sweden, Norway, and Portugal dis-gorged what they had absorbed. This compact, the arch on which all other conventions subse quently rested, embodies a clause for which bonor is due to the memory of Lord Catheart, who, we believe, proposed it to his colleagues, or, at least, urged its acceptance. In order to allay all heart-burnings, and bury in oblivion the cruel dissensions which had rent asunder the political society in Europe, it provided and promised that no one, of what class or condition seever, should ever be molested or

colled in question to? public acts, individual amoins, or active participation during the collection of the parties which had lately been engaged nesty. The agreed to accredit lenipotentiaries in the way agreed to accredit lenipotentiaries in Congression Con details and emplementary arrange vents.

The Congress' of Vienna-A Byllliant Assembly-A New Basis for the Equilibrium in Europe. The coalition had thus achieved its immedia te The coalition had tons achieved its immedia. So object, which was proclaimed to be peace, while the means of confirming that peace were committed to the Congress of Vienna. At no period does the page of history in Europe exhibit such a gathering of statesmen intrusted with more solemn duties, whether we consider with more solemn duties, whether we consider the millions of human beings concerned, vastness of interests at stake, or the greatness of the consequences involved. In weight of matter and variety of questions, it was doing injustice to the sessions of Vienna to compare them with the deliberations of Strecht, or even with those of Westphalia. Its discussions could any future, disturbing action of some single power, which ambition might tempt to misuse its preponderance at a polether. the convulsions of battle had shaken Europe to its foundation-seats. Old monarchies had been sponged out and new ones, strange rulers, erected in their stead. The Germanic constitution, the growth of bloody centuries and the master-work of European poli tics, had been swept away in the war-torrent that gushed out of the French Revolution. It was necessary, therefore, to reinstate upon new grounds the basis on which the equilibrium of Europe had rested from the days when the first check was given to the overgrown power of Charles the Fifth, and the first wedge driven into the system of feudalism, which ultimately erumbled under the pervading influences of that revolution. Next in order came the reconstruction of the Prussian monarchy, which had been dismembered in the shock of battle

under the perpetual-perpetual!-guarantee of the whole of Europe.

between the troops of the fourth coalition and

the forces of Napoleon's armies. In this ques-tion were interwoven the destinies of Poland

and of the kingdon of Saxony. The Nether-

lands, Switzerland, Bavaria, Italy, and Genoa demanded the nicest deliberations of the Con-

gress. A number of topics of secondary importance came before the memorable Assembly, to

which the victims of a quarter of a century of relentless wars came for redress of their wrongs.

The conference of the plenipotentiaries resulted in a series of side treaties and specific conven-

tions. Of those marked by a general interest

the essential clauses were afterwards grouped within the compass of a single act and placed

Princes and Statesmen Present. On the 1st of October, 1814, two months later than the period assigned by the treaty of Paris of the 30th of May of that year, the Congress was inaugurated by the presence of the Emperors of Russia and Austria; of the Kings of Prussia, of Denmark, of Bavaria, and of Wurtemberg; of the Elector of Hesse and of the Grand Dukes of Baden and Saxe-Weimar. To its deliberations Europe had sent many of her statesmen of highest fame and subtlest minds. may be not uninteresting, in this sketch, recall some of the great names which, with the exception of Prince Talleyrand, were attached to a document which time has proved to have been, in the main, a record of diplomatic jugglery and hollow engagements. France, as deeply interested as any of the other parries, had selected Talleyrand—Talleyrand, nomen et omen, a name dating back 400 years in the annals of affluent mind, and an omen of battling subtlety and snake-like lubricity in the twists and turns of diplomacy. The Duke of Dalberg, a nephew of the prudent Dalberg, who, inithful to Napoleon, had to the last presided in wisdom over the Confederacy of the Rhine. Latour du Pin, an astute diplomat who left France in disgust in the dark days of '93, to mourn the butchery of his Catholic sovereign, and nurse his faith in legitimacy in the neighborhood of the republican and Puritan town of Boston. Count, and subsequently Duke, de Noailles, Marshal de Moncy's elder son, whose brother holds a place in our history for services under Washington in our Revolutionary war. With a voice which, as powerful as that of Pitt, for years kept Europe under the influence of alternate doubts and fears, Austria spoke through Prince Metternich with the appendage of Baron Wessenberg-"a bouncing cracker to a comet's tail." Russia asserted her claims through Counts Rassumofiski, Stackelberg, and Nessel-Counts Rassumouser Stackelotty, and Reservode, England was impersonated by Lord Castlereagh, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Catheart, Clancarty, and Stewart, Prussia committed her damaged interests to the shrewdness of Prince von Hardenberg and the statecraft of Karl Wilhelm Humboldt, who would have held a higher place on the roles of distinction but for the inconvenience of an over-shadowing brother called Alexander von Humboldt. In the person of Cardinal Gonsalvi, an emment prelate. Pope Plus the VIIth came is, with a sad catalogue of grievances, humiliations, and insults, amounting to martyrdom, to file his abated schedule of rights to the puny estates from which strong handed robbers have been pertinaciously and successfully clipping for the three last three-quarters of a century, which, from the beginning of the ninth century, has played no mean, however secondary a part in the vicissitudes of European politics, delegated the Prince of Wrede and Count Rechbergnames that are symbols of craft and wisdom combined. Hanover—poor Hanover of 1865—which claims and has the claim allowed, to "a local habitation in Europe, so tar back as the conquering days of the original Kaiser, half a century before the Christian era. Hanover, that now, like "Antonio" by "Shylock," "stands in the dan-ger" of Prussia, was content to intrust her con-cerns to the ripe experience of the Count of Munster. Spain appointed Gomez Labrador, who, considering the slighter interests of his constituents, realized as a hard worker the

important cause. Fortugal, the 'neither flesh fish, nor red herring" power of Europe, which in nercantile supremacies, world-wide discove-ries, and cotonial conquests, had once looked ries, and cotonial conquests, had once looked down in contempt even on England's efforts of imitation, if not of rivalry, stepped into the Congress, in the persons of Palmella, Saldanha, and Lobo, huddling under the skirts of Wellington's military frock. Sweden, through Charles XIV, ex-Sergeant Bernadotte, sent Count Lowenhielm, no inferior specimen of an able and accomplished court parasite. The five great powers constituted themselves into a Directory Committee, with Prince de Metternich as its chalman. as its chairman.

Prussian, Polish, and Saxon Questions The first discussions turned on the Prossian, Polish, and Saxon questions. In the kingdom of Saxony, Prussia found the only possessions which, rounding off her territories, could secure which, rounding off her territories, could secure to her the source of power that her position entitled her to wield. She was, however, compelled to yield in this leonine distribution of spoils, and, after much negotiation, signed the treaty of May 18, 1815, by which she retained Upper and Lower Lusatia, the right bank of the Elbe, and some districts in the North. The remnants of Saxony, Dresden, and Leipsic were alloted to Frederick Augustus, her King, who, in consideration of these grants her King, who, in consideration of these grants to Prussia, escaped the penalty of his attachment to Napoleon, and saved his crown. The destinies of Poland, a much shorter work, were settled simultaneously with those of Saxony. The infamies consummated in 1796, in spite of The infamies consummated in 1796, in spite of Kosciusko's heroic efforts, were reasserted by the Congress. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw was reunited to the Russian empire. A portion of the country, with a population of some 900,000 couls, was dismembered and tacked to be a continue of Fastern Galliers, which Prussia. A portion of Eastern Galifcia, which had been ceded to Russia, was, together with the territory of Wiellezka, restored to Austria; while, in the indulgence of a grim joke, the Congress declared the city of Cracow to be a free, neutral, and independent republic.

Sardinia. A secret article in the Treaty of Paris of May, A secret article in the freety of Paris of May, 1814, had annexed the territory of Genoa to the States of Sardinia. This question commended itself to the attention of the Congress in the opening of its sessions; but it was not resolved until the conclusion of the side treaty of the 20th May, 1815, between the rulers of Sardinia, France, Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia, as contracting parties. With this addition, the boundaries of the kingdom were settled, and nearly within the limits which it occupied before the 1st of January, 1792, and before the trium oh of the republican armies under Bonaparte. The States which had theretofore constituted the Republic of Genoa, including the island of Capraia were merged in the possessions of Sardinia, conferring upon its king the title of Duke of The countries which had formerly trnoa. designated as Imperial fiefs, united with the Ligarian Republic, were also attached to the States of ,Sardinia. Austria and Italy.

Pretermittin," the stipulations touching Switzerland and the se relative to the Old United Provinces, with w hich were closely connected the destinies of Belg, um, which, in the event of a general conflict, is marked out as a future battle-field for France, this review brings us to the definition and settlement of the concerns of Italy by the Congress. It had passed on the rights of Poland and of Saxony. The reconstruction of Prussla, involving spoliations of territory, had been decreed with a touching manimity of consent. The enlargements of Hanover, Sardinia, and Netherla ads had been construed. The arbiters of Europe the the principle that the three branches of the of Austria should be reinstated in the Italian possessions, through earlier treaties at the berinning of the revolutionary struggle in France. Here, in connection with the Austro-Italian phase of the present war, it may be well to take a backward step. At a late banqueting, with the object, perhaps, of warding off some possi-ble imputation against his administration, for failing to foresee what it might have done, Lord Russell expressed the opinion that it is but natural that Austria should resort to arms, "having, by a very equivocal treaty in the year 1798, obtained the government of Venetia." From the times of Cardinal Wolsey down to those of Lord John Russell, so tortuous and untair have been the negotiations of England that, even in our days, British statesmen can find traces of their own unfairness and ambiguities in the plainest records of diplomacy, are not aware of the existence of any treaty of 1798, equivocal or otherwise, that Austria can claim as a sanction for her authority over Vene tia. With a very fair compend, however, of the collection of the treaties of Europe before ns, we find that in consequence of a succession of victories, which carried Bonaparte within a hundred miles of Vienna, in the night of the 18th of October, 1797, at the village of Campo-Formio, Austria, treating for peace and for her hereditary possessions, ceded to France gium, Mentz, and Philipsburg, together with the Cisalpine Republic and Austrian Lombardy. The agreement divided the States of Venice, Corfou, Cephalonia. Hagia-Marra, Cherigo, and the depending islands, together with Albania, were ceded to France. Istria and Dalmatria, the Adriatic Islands, the city of Venice, and the States of the main land up to the Adige the Farraro, and the Po, were allotted to Austria so as to settle her dominion from the Gulf of the Adriatic to the banks of the Po. Than this nothing can be more plain or unequivocal. The Congress, therefore, acting upon the protocol, assigned to the eldest branch of the House of Austria the ancient State of Venice, which, in exchange for the Netherlands, had been ceded to her by the treaty of Campo-Formio.

The Return of Napoleon from Elba. As to the rest of Italy proper, the pretensions of Spain to the Duchy of Parma and those of Murat, rigorously sustained by Austria in claiming his kingdom of Naples—the price of his treachery—greatly disturbed the conferences of the Congress which had them in hand, when the intelligence of Napoleon's escape and of his landing at the Gulf of Inau on the first of March, 1815, swallowed up every minor interest in the means of averting the battle-storm howling about their half-completed fabric of arrangements. The claims of Spain and Naples were unceremoniously thrust aside to make way for their famous declaration of the powers of the 13th of March, 1815, which, proclaiming Napoleon an inveterate disturber of the peace nations, and a civil and social outlaw, held to public retribution, pledged the contracting parties to the maintainance of the treaty of Paris of 1814, and the appliance of every effort and means to secure the tranquillity of Europe. A third source, the bitterest, perhaps, of the detestation rankling in the nephew's heart, was

The German Question. In the meantime, fermal conferences on the great question of the German Confederacy, pened between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and the other parties in interest, were closed on the 8th of June, ten days before Waterloo, by the signature of the Federal Compact, which, already mutilated in the revolutionary conflicts of 1848, is now given in tatters to the winds, before the rush of the late Prussian victories. To return, however, to the point from which we diverged Napoleon was again in the field, and the imminence of peril had swayed the Congress into what we would call hasty resolutions, in spite of their thirteen informal and inconclusive conferences, from the 14th of October to the 16th of November, 1814. Enough that, on the day mentioned, the rights and obligations of Germany as a future and lasting Confederacy, were sol

emnly defined.

The States bound themselves to defend the whole of Germany, as well as every individual Confederate State, from any and every attack. They bound themselves to a reciprocal guarantee of all their possessions, which the Union embraced. Upon a declaration of war by the Confederation, no member thereof could broach individual negotiations with the enemy, conindividual negotiations with the enemy, con-clude an armistice, or agree for peace, without the expressed consent of the other Confederates. The members of the Confederation, specifically reserving to themselves the right of forming alliances, bound themselves, by an obligation, not to take any engagement which might work the specific of the Confederation, or that against the safety of the Confederation, or that

of the individual States of which it is composed, In the closing act, the Confederate States solemnly bound themselves under no prefext to wage war against any of the members; not to refer their du-terences to the adjudication of arms, but to submit them to the deliberations and decisions of the Diet created September, 1815, which, laving down the organic law of the Confederation, established the rules which were to control their interior, military, and exterior relations and concerns. The special duty was assigned to the Diet to apply every mediation, or, failing these, to solve the matters by a final judgment. The case of Austria comes strictly under the provisions of the act of Confederation, and no one will attempt to deny that her action—for weal or woe to herself, for the destines of Germany, for the quit of Europe, and for the re-sponsibilities of Prussia—was grounded upon what should have been a suggestion, at least, if not a judgment of the Diet.

The German Confederation

It is scarcely necessary more pointedly to refer to the force and the tendencies of a compact with which every intelligent reader is conversant. To any one of them tamiliar with the duplicities which, at the time, characterized either the relations of States or the relations of individuals, it is needless to say that no more periect treatise of hypocrisies, falsehoods, and hes could be written than that condensed from the compacts and treaties concluded on the 9th of June, 1815. Intended, so far as the "Empire" of Germany is concerned, to be "a per-petual Confederation of all her States," and framed as a bulwark against domestic feuds and foreign encroachments, they contained elements of dissolution, not foreseen, perhaps, by some of the framers, which the ambition of any one of the more powerful parties might work up into utter ruin of every guarantee. They committed the error, perhaps an intentioned error in the previsions of some shrewder diplomat, of bringing here the secondary States, and there the still weaker ones, within contact of naturally repugnant in-terests. Hence there has not been one of the ast fifty years in which the strong-handed have not been peculiarly intriguing and watching, not how to hold on to their Punic faith and maintain the hybrid compacts; but how, on the contrary, to throw dust in the eyes of the world and pervert its stipulations and guarantees to the detriment and ruin of their unfortunately impotent and imbecile associates. If a plot against the liberties of nationalities and populations which, in the scrutinies of God. are bound, sconer or later, to be free, it was an ingenious device of uncontrolled despots, exulting in the idea that they had overthrown the most formidable, because the most intelligent, the most heroic, and the most generous despot of them all. It an error, it was a most stupidly fruitful error, working to the hopes and ends of despotism, in reducing, to the authority of two overshadowing sovereignfies, the puny and fragmentary resistance twenty petty principalities and dukedoms. It was an illustration, so far as the superior powers were concerned, of the thritty wisdom that would put the kite to watch the dove-cote and the wolf the sheep-fold. Of the value of a promise neither Austria nor Prussia could be unaware.

The Career of Prussia. Of the two, however, Prussia must have been of the two, however, Prussia must have been, as she really was, the more ardent in the career of encroachment. She was fully conscious of the inroads which the popular mind, in the revolution of 1848, had made into the heart of her power. The Diet, on which she could heretofore rely, though crippled by the grasp of her power, was still a thoru in her side, and an obstacle in her way. For the last eighteen years she had been sedulously working to bring her pocople to the wholesome restraints of that desneople to the wholesome restraints of that despotic power. Her own iniquities, wonderfully helped by the equally grasping ambition of Austria, and still more wonderfully subserved by the mad experiments of a successful political mountebank, seem, by the triumph of her arms, to have put her in a fair way of regaining the elements of absolute power which, shred by shred, were fast passing away from her; and, under the pressure of victorious armies, which, even at the risk of bankruptcy she keeps in the field, to give her the promise of riveting back upon the people of Germany the yoke which Austria had lately kent rather loosely fastened on their necks. kept rather loosely fastened on their necks. The French, who will, from every indication, have a word to say in this matter and that, it may be in the principle of the fellow-feeling which begets kindness, have a very pregnant adage in point—oles-tol de la, que je n'y mette-get out of the way and let me come in, the vigorous Anglo-Saxon rendering of this piece of popular wisdom. Prussia, no doubt, after fifty years of trials and expectations, thinks that Austria should "get out of the way" that she has been long enough sucking substance of the people of Germany-and she has therefore reached the conclusion that it is her turn to "come in" and indulge in that particularly pleasant process of suction which feeds fat Kaisars and Kings and aristocrats at the expense of the very life-blood of the people. Who shall be the victorious sucker a short time

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
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Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$3000, or giving \$16 per week it disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 183 S. FOURTH Street, rhiladelphia or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the lickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

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Losses by fire nave been promptly paid, and more than \$500,000 Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN
BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

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1195

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

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URSETTLED CLAIMS. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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THE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 518 WALNU! Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against less or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, eithe permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surolus Fund, is Invested in the most careful manner, which envises them to effect o the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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1 saac Hazlehurs, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins. Daniel Haddock Jr.
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PHENIX INSURANCE CUMPANY OF PHI LADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1894—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. In addition to MARINE and IN LAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on fiberal terms on buildings, metchandise, tarniture, etc., or limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company 2 as been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been

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GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000.

Invested in United States, \$1,500,000 Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, \$4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4,018,250. All Lesses promptly adjusted without reference to ATWOOD SMITH.

General Agent for Pennsylvan OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,

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OF PRILADELPHIA
No. 11 South FOURTH Street.
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Endowments, payable at a uture age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—
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Annuties gianted on favorable terms.
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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Ca, ital, will divice the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Money's received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trians, and to set as Executer or A administrator. Assignee or Guardian, and in other flouciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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